THE GREEK OVERTHROW.

A BITTER CONTROVERSY AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

persions Cast Upon One Another by Sintee-men and Officers of the Army and Royy— The Canceless Setrent of the Greeks from Epirus—Commercial Effects of the War.

LONDON, May 12.-It seems almost a misnome to continue to describe the hostilities between Greece and Turkey as War. I can recall no cedent in history wherein a people have mored with one voice for war, and when they have got it, have behaved as the Greeks are said to have done. And yet, in spite of all the evidence from professional observers of the two campaigns in Thessaly and Epirus, I am far from believing that the Greeks are a nation of cowards. That the incapacity, stupidity, and cowardice of some of their officers were simply colessal there can no longer be any doubt; but there is also no doubt that the finest army on earth would be oralized under the same circumstances The campaign of blood and iron is already giving place to one of greater bitterness and valor fought with pen and ink by those who may or may not be responsible for the disaster to Greece. As one correspondent in Athens puts it: "Much unseemly recrimination is daily induiged in, and not only statesmen and poli ticians, but officers holding high rank in the army and navy, seem to feel no hesitation in attempting to vindicate their own conduct and cast aspersions on others through the medium

The same correspondent adds these extraor-

"The first series of revelations which are now effered to the public were made by M. Levidi, the late Minister of Marine, who published a number of despatches and telegrams exchanged between the Ministry and the naval com-manders, tending so show that the latter refused to carry out the orders of the former. On his return Commodore Sachtouri threatens to publish other documents.
"Still more startling are the disclosures made

by the journal Akropolis, which sent a special correspondent to Pharsala to investigate the causes of the retreat from Larissa. The correspondent states that he was admitted to spondent states that he was admitted to the Crown Prince's residence at Pharsala, and was allowed to interrogate the members of the Prince's staff, who have been relieved of their duties, but still remain in attendance on his Royal Highness. He began by asking them whether it was true that they had sent false information to the Government. This they haturally denied, stating that identical telegrams were sent every day to the Prime Minister, the Minister of War, and the King, lie then asked whether they had refused to carry out the orders of the Ministry. The answer was in the negative. On one occasion only the staff refused to conform to the desires of the Minister by removing some superior officers from their commands. Otherwise the staff was in complete harmony with the authorities in Athens. The Ministry, Indeed, had given orders to remain on the defensive, but the staff considered that a defensive position would best be secured by advancing to certain points.

"In reply to further questions, the staff officers denied having given an order for a general retreat from Matl, and further stated that the staff was not responsible for the abortive attack on Menexe. The retreat from Matl was begun by the Mavromichalis division, which was posted on the right facing the Turkish position at Dereli. When the roll-call was called that morning there were 1,000 deserters from the Mavromichalis division. The panic spread and the rest of the army and staff were powerless to stop it. It was impossible to reorganize the army so as to defend Larissa. M. Ralli came to be diquarters during the night and begged the it fi to save the army. For political reasons it was high have been preferable to defend Larissa, it strategic considerations imposed the retreat on Pharsila. The retreat, according to the staff officers, was conducted in good order, the cavalty protecting the fianks.

"The retreat from Epirus, in regard to which no clear and satisfanctory account has yet been published here, has also been the subject of unfortunate r Crown Prince's residence at Pharsals, and

I have given in a previous letter some account from Allen Upward's pen of the disastrous and causeless retreat of the Greek army from Epirus, where, during the first three or four days of the campaign they had the Turks literally on the run. A correspondent of the Times, with a small retinue of native civilians, followed at the heels of the Greek army on the midnight flight to Arta. There was at least the excuse that the Turks were pursuing not far behind. This brief d scription of the last hours of that strange p.nic is the best that has yet come to hand: It was about midnight when we overtook the

Scattered, utterly disorganized, retreating troops, and we observed with wonder the strange form this reasonless panic had assumed. It was not a panic in the proper sense of the term. There was ment, apparently no terror, merely a curious apathetic disinclination to make a stand anywhere or to obey their officers, a dogged determin tion not face the enemy. Without firing a shot these men (excepting those, of course, at t advanced post, who fully did their duty) had abandoned position after position of vital in

advanced post, who fully did their duty) had abandoned position after position of vital importance to Greece. Neither of us two had ever seen anything like this before and it was not pleasant to contemplate, the more so because we knew that these same men could fight when they willed; but how or why this whole army crumpled up thus without reason I now understand no better than I did at the time. The men tramped on, heediess of discipline, silent and sullen, all arms and regiments mixed up together in hopeless confusion; the officers, helpless for the time to restore any order, also walking on in silent dejection and shame.

"At last, about 1 o'clock in the morning, we reached Hanopoulo, the headquarters of Col. Boxaris, second in command of the Epirus army; and here, indeed, we found a large body, or rather mob, of soldiers of all arms, whose further rout had been checked for a time by the officers. We waited for a while and watched; it seemed at first as if military discipline would prevail, but soon we saw, despite the efforts of the officers, the disorganized mass drift away again to the south in the same slow, dogged fashion as before. From this point we slowly pushed our way through a dense crowd of soldiers and fugitive villagers, who observed an almost appalling silence, save occasionally for the cry of a mother who had lost her child or of a child seeking for its mother. But there was a perpetual din in our ears of thousands and thousands of bleating sheep and lowing cattle driven before them by the peasantry. The terrorstricken animals packed the road, tumbling and leaping over each other, and when we came to the narrow stone causeways that traversed the swamps or on precipitous paths, numbers fell over and were lost. It was the weitedst of nights, one to impress itself on the memory of

leaping over each other, and when we came to
the narrow stone causeways that traversed the
swamps or on precipitous paths, numbers fell
over and were lost. It was the weirdest of
nights, one to impress itself on the nemory of
any one who took part in this extraordinary
realt; and behind us and to the right of us ever
blazed out fresh tongues of fire, reddening the
clouds above, to show us that the Turks were
still pushing on and destroying the homesteads
of the Caristians.

"It was about half-past 2 in the morning when
we reached Arta bridge, which we had last
crossed with a cheering, excited soldiery flushed
with success. Here there was a tremendous
block which prevented us from crossing for some
time. Infantry, artillery, cavalry, fugitive
peasantry, cannon, wagons, baggage, animals
were all attempting togother to pass over the
narrow roadway of the old bridge. It was here
that we ascertained that not only the men who
held the positions on the pass, but also the entire
Greek force beyond the river, the garrisons of
Filippiada and other posts, had abandoned
their positions and were streaming into
Arta, 11,000 men in all, with forty guns, carrying blind panic with them, so that the civilian
population of Arta and the neighborhood made
yet another hurried flight, this time the frightends beople travelling far further south than
they had done on previous occasions before they
considered that they were at a safe distance
from the Turk. All night long the troops poured
across the bridge, and I believe that shortly after
dawn there was not a Greek soldier on the right
bank of the Arachthos. This disorganized inob
crowded all the streets of the city, and there is
no doubt that, had the Turks followed up their
victory, there would have been a fearful slaughter of the Greeks."

Col. Manos, the Greek commander in Epirus,

Col. Manos, the Greek commander in Epirus course, the first scapegoat on account of the débacle, but it is persistently asserted that he merely obeyed the unwelcome orders he re-ceived from Athens. A Pall Mall Gazette correspondent at Arta says of this officer:

respondent at Arta says of this officer:

"Poor Col. Manos is being bullied and blamed by everybody in much the same way as were the French Marshals after the disasters of 1870. I not him to day. He was as courteous and amiable as ever, but he looked terribly worn out, the mars ghost of what he was ten days ago. Buch experiences must tell severely upon a man who is over 60 years of age. It is still to his credit that alone of the Greek commanders he has successfully repelled the Turkish invasion and made a bold advance into the enemy's territory. Unfortunately he is a court favorite, and the army and the people are fanatically democratic. Whatsver he might have done would have been gound fault with. It is also to his disadvantage,

from the popular point of view, that he is very rich (his wife, who holds a position at court, re-cently inherited several million drachmas), and that he is not a pure Greek, his ancestors hav-ing been Wallachian princes."

The same correspondent says of the Greek

military movements in Epirus: "I have seen the Greek line advance three times and twice occupy positions which were practically impregnable and then receive the or-der to return to Aria. This is a manceuvre which may be repeated ad infinitum, but it is unsatisfactory to onlookers, who have but limited time to devote to this amusement. I fear that, taken as a whole, it is not possible to regard the Greeks as a military nation. In the present war they have evidently lacked the trenendous national impulse that animated them in their great struggle for independence seventy years ago. They have acted like spoilt chiliren: wilfully and irrationally they cried for the toy of war. Their military enthusiasm was largely made up of naïve curiosity, and now that that sentiment is satiated they have but little heart for fighting left. There is nothing in

the political motives that have prompted the war that makes any Greek really inclined to die." Describing the Greek irregulars, who enjoyed the distinction of precipitaing the war, the artist correspondent of the Graphic observes:

"At first sight one might reasonably believe that these roving mobs, undisciplined though they are, might, with a little attention, be formed to constitute a force not altogether beneath the contempt of an invading enemy; but, having closely observed the manners of these gentry during the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saving that they are the mes: dangerous foes to the welfare of their country. They hang like a fringe upon the regular troops and effectually undermine what little discipline the army possesses. On the battle-field one sees them fully armed and smoking cigarettes, snugly ensconced behind some rock and well out of range. They fire at any object which appeals to them as being suitable for a target, and heaven knows how many of their countrymen have been killed by their random shots. I confess to being extremely nervous whenever I find myself in their neighborhood. It is no wonder that the Greek Government has for some little time past been saying to its enthusiastic friends, in the language of Co. Rhodes to Dr. Jameson, Sond no more heroes." A typical incident happened on Saturday last at Patras, when 800 Greek volunteers arrived in an Italian boat, and instead of proceeding to the front proposed to linger in Patras and visit the wine shops. The Prefect implored them from the balcony of the Grand Hotel to take advantage of the special train which had been prepared and proceed to the front, but all to no purpose, and it was only after an earnest speech from Mr. Marshall, who represented the folly of losing valuable time and finally seized the Greek flag the men had brought with them and smarched with it at their head to the railway station, that they consented to pursue their journey. The people still cling to the incomprehensible notion that had they been left

eing seriously considered by the defeated Greeks. Their disastrous adventure will, of course, entail widespread ruin, but it will hardly be overwhelming or immeasurable in its application to the common people. The war has been too short to seriously disturb agriculture, and as for the national finances, they can hardly be worse off than they were at the beginning. The question of an indemnity wor-ries nobody. The country will simply declare that it cannot pay, and the impression is that that will be the end of the matter. A corre-

spondent at Patras writes:
"Apart from the destruction of crops at the ent of war and in its immediate vicinity, thousands of persons throughout the north of Greece have lost all they possessed. As to the general effect of the war on Greek trade, I have had a conversation with Mr. Morphy, one of the principal shipping agents and currant merchants here, whose lifelong experience in Greece enables him to give an entirely authoritative opinion.

nere, whose lifelong experience in Greece enables him to give an entirely authoritative opinion.

"From the purely commercial point of view, said Mr. Morphy, 'the outlook is bad, but perhaps not quite so gloomy as might have been expected. Patras is the largest exporting town in Greece, and has an exclusive monopoly of curranta, which are not grown elsewhere, and are largely consumed by England, the Continent, and America for table purposes, and for the manufacture of wines and spirits. The immediate effect of the war has been to take the hands away from the cultivation of the currant crop, which has consequently not been so thorough as usual. The currant trade had for years been suffering from overproduction, but last year the crop was small, and the 15 per cent, retained by the Government made the supply available for market rather short. We are now looking forward to a fair crop of currants, and if our anticipations are not deceived this strip of the Greek coast will, commercially speaking, be fairly well off. But the price of field labor has advanced by 80 to 80 per cent, and unless the men return to their homes there will be a scarcity later on. Then, again, a financial stringency will be inevitable, for Greece has lost credit, the banks will be short of money, and will consequently have little to distribute, and we shall lack financial facilities for working off our currant crop. The price of meat has declined to about 2d. a pound, and this will seriously affect the agricultural interworking off our current crop. The price of meat has declined to about 2d. a pound, and this will seriously affect the agricultural inter-

"Do you anticipate many sensational fail-ures f I inquired. "Well, no, for business all over Greece has been so greatly curtailed of late years. We have no extensive industrial enterprises. There will be a very heavy loss, but it will be spread over a wide area, and consequently not be so severely felt."

LIFE IN VASSAR COLLEGE. Uncle Fred's Speen Party-Award of a Fellow-

VASSAR COLLEGE, May 23.-A week ago ex-

citement and anticipation were spread through the senior class by the announcement that "'Uncle Fred's' spoon party" would take place in the apple orchard and on Sunset Hill on Friday. Rain put the affair off for a week, and then after all a thunder storm prevented a lawn fête. So the "spoon party" was held in the gym-nasium on Friday. For several years Mr. Frederick Thompson, one of the generous friends of the college, has given every member of the graduating class of Vassar a souvenir spoon. The spoon is a very heavy one, richly engraved with a special design—the head of Minerva on the handle and a sweet girl graduate on the bowl. As Mr. Thompson was unable to be present, Mrs. Kendrick, the Dean, presented the spoons. She said in part:

"It is difficult to realize that there was ever a time when Vassar students did not graduate with a spoon in one hand and a diploma in the other. Yet years ago Vassar sent out her girls furnished only with the insignificant equipment of an education! These spoons, young ladies, are the beginning of your future prosperity. If you choose the life of a spinster, they supply you with the foundation of an independent fortune. If you decide to share your joys and sorrows with another they will make the basis of your dowry. These spoons are yours by virtue of your connection with Vassar College and they are yours alone. Cast in the special did and engraved with your own initials, they can be obtained in no other way than by climbing the steep Hill of Parnassus. In conclusion Mrs. Kendrick asked a member of the class to raise three cheers for Mr. Thompson. The girls joined in with gusto, and then after the distribution of the spoons put them to practical use upon the refreshments generously provided by their giver. furnished only with the insignificant equipm

refreshments generously provided by their giver.

The girls were glad of a break in the strain of examination week, so "stately seniors " frisked about in the gynnasium and played children's games like five-year-olda.

On Monday night the award of the Babbott fellowship to Eloise Ellery, '97, was announced. This fellowship was won in competition not only with members of the senior class, but with graduates of from one to three years' standing. It is the highest honor to scholarship that Vasar gives.

It is the highest honor to senoiarship that vassar gives.

The junior class have elected the following
officers for senior year: President, Alice Kauffman; Vice-President, Bertha Crosley; Secretary, Amy Wentworth; Treasurer, Phoebe Lovell.
Eleanor Belknap was elected editor-in-chief of
the '98 Fassarion Board; Amy Wentworth,
Jane Murdock, and Laura Rice, assistant literary editors; Helen Haight and Louise Chamberlain, art editors; Alice Gibbons and Helen Cobb,
business managers.

FIGHT FOR A CLOTHESLINE.

Hrs. Wirth's Revolver Said to Have Played a Part in It.

Anton Wirth, 31 years old, and his wife, Amanda, of 67 Adams street, Brooklyn, were arrested yesterday morning on complaint of Josephine Lafauti, who lives in the same house. The two families have been at war with each the two families have been as war with each other for some time over the right to use a clothesline in the back yard. Mrs. Lafauti alleges that while she was hanging out clothes on Saturday night Wirth handed his wife a revolver and told her to shoot. Mrs. Lafauti saw the weapon and ran into the house, just in time, so she says, to eacape two shots fired by Mrs. Wirth. Justice Brenner of the Adams Street Police Court yesterday adjourned the hearing and released the accused couple on bonds.

ARRESTING MINE OWNERS.

SACRAMENTO FARMERS MAKE WAS ON HYDRAULIC MINING.

Ern of Beep Mining Is in Pros California-Leadville Is Producing About 1,000 Tens of Ore a Bay-A Mexican Mine Sold for \$600,000-Depression in Utals. Los Angeles, May 15,-War has again begun

between the hydraulic miners and the farmers in the Sacramento Valley. The Anti-Débris intendents or owners of several gravel mines in Nevada county on the charge of violating the anti-débris laws. A number of mines, among them the Goding and the Goodwin at You Bet, have been shut down by injunction. The miners in Nevada and Sierra counties are very bitter and have served notice of a boycott on the Sac ramento merchants if the prosecution of the arrested miners is continued.

It looks as if an era of deep mining is about to begin in California. Hitherto the whole sur-face of the State has been merely scratched over in the effort to find mines without sinking, and very little has been done to show what is beneath the surface. The success of the shafts that are now going down is giving much en-couragement to bolder ventures in deep sinking. Very recently larger bodies of good ore have been found on the 2,300-foot level of the Kennedy than had ever been found before. Excelent ore has been found in the lower levels of the Dead Horse, and its shaft is to be put down to rich ore on the 1,400-foot level. Several other large mines have announced their intention to sink much deeper. California capital is for the most part supporting the new movement.

A fine ledge has been partly uncovered, eighty feet, in the Vogt quartz mine at Big Bar, Amador county. San Francisco capital has bonded the Muldoon mine for \$75,000.

The Western Mining Company of San Fran-cisco, of which Claus Spreckels is one of the hareholders, has bonded the Scieffard mine, near the Kentucky House Calaveras county. The expensive rehabilitation of the Gwin mine has been justified by the developments of the to \$12,000, and in April \$25,000 in bullion was taken out, exclusive of sulphurets. The big increase was caused by striking a rich streak in the 1,300 level. Half the profits of each month is set aside for the purchase fund and the re-mainder goes in dividends. Its forty-stamp mill, which crushes 120 tons a day, is kept con stantly busy with ore from the 1,300 and 1,400

Deep sinking is to be tried on the Plymouth property, near Kelsey, El Dorado county. Thirty tons of ore from surface cuts on the Lloyd property yielded 300 pounds of rich sulphurets and \$21 per ton in free gold. The Pocahontas mine at Logtown, which has been idle for years, will soon be started up again. The Grand Vic-tory is flooded with water which the pumps are unable to control. The water has risen from the 300-foot level to within seventy feet of the

A ledge has been discovered near Dunlap, Fresno county, from which samples assay from \$18.50 to \$500 per ton.

In the Alameda mine, near Johan very rich strike was made last week. This mine was recently bonded for \$3,500 to a company headed by William McEwen. In sinking the shaft they have found that the ore, which prospects \$25 per ton on the surface, gets constantly better with depth. Jaw Bone Cañon is having a bit of a boom. A ledge of antimony bearing gold and silver and assaying \$106 to the ton extends across the sand hills just above it. The ledge has been traced by croppings over three miles. A good many locations have been made and development work is going on. Wood and

The natural gas strike in Secremento is turning out an important matter. Four bodies of gas have been struck, lying in different strata, and the total supply from the well is estimated at 100,000 feet daily.

A movement is on foot at Lompoc, Santa Barbara county, to hydraulic the bluffs along the beach. The black sands along this beach last year yielded \$8,000 in gold. A. G. Balaam and John Bradley have discovered a gold deposit on their ranch, near Lompoc.

John Bradley have discovered a gold deposit on their ranch, near Lompoc.

At Dale City, San Bernardino county, two ten-derfeet, taking a walk over the hills, noticed a streak of rock that didn't look just like the rest, and, although they didn't know pay rock from green cheese, filed on it just for luck. Now they find that it pans out over \$100 to the ton.

NEVADA. VIRGINIA CITY, May 15.—In the Barber Cañon blacer mines, in Humboldt county, forty men

At the Adelaide copper mine, south of Gol-conda, owned by an English company, the vein has been cut at four different points and dis-closes a body of ore of a uniform width of forty

A rich strike was made last week in the Buck-

A rich strike was made last week in the Buckeye mines in the Pine Nut group. The extent and worth of the strike are not yet known, but it is thought the channel has been uncovered. Over 100 feet of auriferous rock, carrying large nuggets, has been exposed.

In the Rebel Creek mining district, Mesars. McColley and O'Connell have made a very good strike, the ledge carrying two rich ore streaks which assay from \$100 to \$200 in silver and \$40 to \$125 in gold per ton.

In the Comstock work is going on in several of the mines. Attention centres mainly in Consolidated Virginia on and around the 1,650-foot level, where four feet of high-grade ore has been found. This assays on the average \$200 per ton. Last week they extracted and raised forty tons of ore, assaying over \$137 to the ton. In Chollar, on the Brunswick lode, over 200 tons of ore were raised last week assaying over \$22 in sedd and 200 centers, the street is the ton.

of ore were raised last week assaying over \$22 in gold and 20 ounces in silver to the ton. The joint work of Consolidated Virginia, Best & Belcher, and Gould & Curry, in the Brunswick, is being closely watched, as the impression is quite general that the ore found further north will be found in these mines richer and in larger quantities. quantities. UTAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 18.—The recent increases in railroad freight rates and smelter charges are causing no end of depression in several of the important mining districts of the State, especially Tintic. In the latter district mills are closing down and mines are making heavy drafts of men. The Buillion Beek mill has ceased operations and fifty men were taken out of the mine. At the Gemini, Centennial Eureka, and Eureka Hill production has been greatly curtailed, and the Manmouth mill may also close down; of course, the raise in rates is not the only cause of the general reductions, but this, taken in connection with the low prices of silver and lead, has done the work. Railroads and smelters may make some concessions. taken in connection with the low prices of silver and lead, has done the work. Rallroads and smelters may make some concessions.

With the advent of spring renewed activity has occurred in the State line district. Several of the properties are producing, and the erection of two or three milling plants should soon be under way. An arastra is even now working on the Miller group and saving the values.

The Bolitho-Hess placers at Gold Mountain, Piute county, have been sold for \$8,000, \$22,000 having been paid down and the remainder to come in monthly payments of \$500. The purchaser was D. W. Davis.

Important strikes are reported from the Constellation and Crown Point groups at Park City. Both of these properties are near the Ontario and both have shafts \$50 feet in depth.

After a close down of several weeks the Ontario mill has resumed work. The Marsac mill of the Daily company is also steaming up, ore hauling having commenced.

Orders have been given for an immediate increase to 150 tons canacity at the Geyser-Marion mill; and the capacity of the Northern Light mill is also being increased by 100 tons. At the La Cigale rapid progress is being made with the erection of the 200-ton plant and the excavation for the Highland Boy mill is nearly completed. The Gold Dust company is engaged on mill preliminaries.

The Mercur Company is engaged on mill pre-liminaries.

The Mercur Company has declared its May dividend of \$25,000. This company is just com-pleting an increase in its milling capacity.

Utah will make a fine display of minerals at the Nashville Exposition. The exhibit is now being completed and is nearly ready for ship-ment. It will include ores from every distric-in the State, and promises to prove of great in-terest.

in the State, and promises to prove of great interest.

In Gilpin county for April the mines controlled
by the Gold Coin Company produced \$25,000. A
former active camp five miles north, called
Perigo, which has been dormant for several
years, is now waking up. A Denver company
has been since last June working upon a tunnel
there, and now the property looks so well that
negotiations are on for a sale of the property
and the building of a mill. The Gold Dirt, with a
record of \$1,000,000 production, and which was
olssed down in 1865, is to be started up again
this summer. New machinery, a deeper shaft,
and an improved mill will show whether this old
property has any present worth.

The Weldon mine in Leadville, which was
thrown into the hands of a receiver last year by
one of the stockholders in sympathy with the
great strike, was this week given over to the old
management again. The Weldon has gone into
the pumping arrangement with the other great
producers of the downtown section. Leadville
to-day is producing about 1,200 tons of ore every

Continuation of the Cuesday special sale of suitings. Sergesreduced from \$25 and \$28 to \$20. Range of Cheviot, Worsted and Cassimere suitings reduced from \$32 and \$35 to Cwenty-five Dollars. Entire range of Crouserings re-

duced from \$7.50, \$8.00 and \$8.50 to \$6.50. Chese goods are guaranteed changeless in color and of foreign make and absolutely one-quarter less than regular price.

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enty-four hours, and there is a possibility of at amount being doubled before the end of the

twenty-four hours, and there is a possibility of that amount being doubled before the end of the year.

The new cranide mill at Holy Cross Mine, beyond Red Cliff, was started up about two weeks ago. The Eastern stockholders, who have invested over \$150,000 in the Holy Cross Mine, have representatives on the ground watching the results of the first trials of the new mill. Another cyanide mill is building at Arequia, in the Cripple Creek district, and much interest is taken in its results when put in operation. A company of Eastern capitalists have expended something like \$100,000 on the mill. The Massachusetts men who have for several years put up money for the big Geyser Mine at Silver Cliff, now having the deepest shaft in the State, have agreed to spend more money in sinking the shaft a few hundred feet deeper.

The Blue Mountain mining district in south-western Colorado and extending over into San Juan county, Utah, has all the surface indications of becoming a very lively gold camp this season. The field is about twenty miles square and has been but little prospected. The gold is found in a free state, easily worked by amalgamation and stamping. One mill in the district claims to have shown a value of \$20 to the ton on ore taken from a shallow shaft. Capt. George Jackson, a pioneer miner who was accidentally shot in the Blue Mountain country last winter, spent his last year there, and opened a fine vein upon what was known as the toolden Dream mine. A five-stamp mill was set up and better than \$33 was obtained from a crude mill. A shaft sixty-eight feet deep shows ore all the way to the bottom, and there are now about 250 tons of ore awaiting treatment. Enough other openings have been made to make it certain that gold is to be found in that region. Telluride and Silverton camps are very active. The big mines at Telluride are operating at full capacity and a number of new enterprises are well under way. In Silverton district the Samson, after five years, is to be again opened and operated. The Red and Bonita IDARO.

IDAHO.

IDAHO CITY, May 16.—The Summit Company has holsting works at the depot at Boise City, but as the roads are yet impassable for teams they cannot be brought up for a couple of weeks yet. However, two of the owners of the property are on the ground ready to commence operations as soon as possible.

It is expected that work will soon be resumed on the Mammoth on Summit Flat, twenty miles north of this place. In years past this mine yielded enormously, but when water level was reached the owners were unable to purchase and put in place the necessary machinery for handling an enormous quantity of water. The Olympia, near the Mammoth, will undoubtedly be purchased by a Buffalo, N. Y., company. There is a five-stamp mill on this property, which will enable the company to take out money while carrying on development work. In one shaft, down fitty feet, the ore is very rich, so that expenses can be made while the work goes on.

The Twin Springs Placer Mining Commany, on

goes on.

The Twin Springs Placer Mining Company, on Boise River, has a fine property, but a large amount of money will be necessary before much will be taken out. The company owns a large tract of ground that is known to be very rich. For thirty years many men have made their living by working the bars in the slow, primitive studeing, without hydraulies or chiefs. With the great amount of water that will be brought in by the large flume now constructing large tracts of ground will be washed off every year.

year.

Bert Day and partners have just made a good clean-up on a bar on Boise River, just below the ground owned by the Twin Springs Company.

William H. Dewey has resumed work in the shaft on his mine at Willow Creek. He will soon erect a twenty-stamp mill to reduce the ores.

ores.

The placer mining season in this county has not been as long as was expected, yet most of the miners appear to be satisfied with their countries. Viriginia City, May 15.—In the Barber Cafion placer mines, in Humboldt county, forty men are working with success.

The Thornton brothers, who last winter discovered a rich lead in an old abandoned mine at Unionville, assaying from \$800 to \$800 in gold, have erected a mill and are crushing ore.

Placer diggings have recently been discovered near Rabbit Hole, not far from Lovelocks.

The Quong Foo Placer Mining Company has begun operations at Rock Hill, near Mill City.

At the Adelaide copper mine, south of Golden, and the southern part of this mine, near Golden, in the southern part of this

SANTA FÉ, N. M., May 18.—The Gold Standard mine, near Golden, in the southern part of this county, continues to improve in appearance. There is no longer any doubt as to its being the richest strike that has been made in Santa Féren mid the beauty of the strike that has been made in Santa Féren mid the beauty of the santa Féren mid the second services. recreat strike that has been made in Saita Fe county. Few gold mines have ever been discovered in New Mexico which have produced as much bullion in so short a time. It has been little more than six months since the mine was first discovered, and it now bids fair to become as rich a gold producer as there is in the Territory.

ory. Some of the mines in the Cochiti district are producing shipping ore, a part of which i shipped to Silver City and the rest to Colorade MEXICO.

HERMOSILIO, Mexico, May 22.—Anuayo Brothers' gold mine in Ures district, State of Sonora, has been sold to W. H. Wood, an American. The price paid was \$500,000.

BURLESQUED SEELEY DINNER. Man Who Played Capt. Chapman Charged

A burlesque of the Seeley dinner, with Capt. Chapman's raid as a chief feature, was in prog-

basement of Clarendon Hall, when Acting Inspector Thompson raided it on Saturday night, When arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday Philip Kohlman, a pretzel peddler, who took the part of Capt. Chapman in default of the actor who usually played it, was charged with personating a policeman. The other actors

with personating a policeman. The other actors were charged with disorderly conduct, while Lubin and his partner were charged with keeping a disorderly house.

Congressman Thomas J. Bradley appeared for the prisoners. Lubin denounced the raid as an outrage. He declared that the performance, which hos been going on for several months, had been witnessed by Commissioner Roosevelt, Capt. Herlihy, and other police officials, and that there was nothing objectionable in it. The case was continued until Wednesday.

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PROWLS FOR MUSHROOMS.

MYCOLOGICAL CLUB AFOOT WITH KNIVES AND BASKETS.

ort Walking Skiris for the Women and Binickers for the Men the Paverite Cos-tumes. When Mushrooms Were Shy There Were Wild Flowers and Ferns to Be Had. Armed with bags, baskets, knives, and stout

sticks nineteen active members of the Mycological Club fell to in good earnest on Saturday afternoon and scoured a big slice of Westchester county in search of fungi, edible and non-edible. This was the club's first field excursion of the season. Other people might go to the races, or go a-wheeling, or a-sweethearting; their mis sion was one apart from sport or frivolous aims, having to do with human progress along the lines of science and economy. The club met at the Trolley Hotel in West

Chester village and moved in a body across country, surmounting all obstacles that uprose before them, steadily pursuing their way through thicket and quagmire and briar patch to the end that they might become wholesomely fatigued, and that the coming week's conventicle might be furnished with rare specime for demonstration.

Outing parties at rest by the wayside in shady ance looked at the mycologists speculatively as they trudged by, and more than one laborer and truckster stopped to stare.

"They don't know that we are engaged in work significant to the human race," said a mycological woman. "We ought to stop and harangue them and get them to join us, assure them that we are theoretical as well as practical workers, and that our aim is scientific as well as

"They must see that we are industrial," said a ompanion, eying the cheese scoop and ample basket carried by the man just ahead of her, and the gleaming dirk knife in the hand of the woman ahead of him. "Just what we propose to dig or carve they may not guess, but we don't look as though we were out solely for pleasure.

The club had a purposeful, distinctive look from the first as it gathered in knots on the hotel plazza and waited for expected comers who behind time. The majority of both sexes wore outing costumes, the skirts of the women swinging well out of the way, and the men's trousers terminating at the knee or disappear

trousers terminating at the knee or disappearing in stout golf stockings.

"We have to be prepared for briars," remarked a young woman whose neat-fitting, high-topied boots displayed a shapely ankle, and another said that she had walked in woods before and been dreadfully tired holding up a heavy skirt. Every one was provided with a kulfe or a scoop, or something that could dig, and those who had failed to bring with them some sort of receptacle in which to carry their specimens were supplied with a white cloth bag made deep enough to hold a plenty. "Game bags," the member called them who distributed them, and when the last group of the expected had come up from the station the club set of, led by Dr. Deming, who lives in the neighborhood and knew the most likely places for mush rooms.

nood and knew the most likely places for mushrooms.

They had gone only a little way when suddenly there was a little ecstatic scream, and
somebody ducked down on her knees at the root
of a tree. In a second the whole nineteen had
broken ranks and taken to poking and rooting
round in the grass about their feet.

"Coprimus micaccus!" exclaimed the lucky
finder, "and such a lot! "and she shared the
tender clusters with less fortunate members.

"Black spored! Fawn color outside, black
underneath, said an outhuslastic student who
had brought her text book along in case her
memory betrayed her.

It was a perfect afternoon, and everybody enjoyed the scrambling through briars and boggy

It was a perfect afternoon, and everybody enjoyed the scrambling through briars and boggy places, climbing over walls and fences, and crossing streams on picturesquestepping stones. But mushrooms were not to be found, either in the quantity or variety that was coveted, search as diligently as they might.

"Now, I am sure there is a marasimus oreades about here, because it's just the kind of place to find one," said a woman, "I ha going back to look. Then as she rejoined the rest, after reconnoitering, she divulged her belief that "you couldn't find mushrooms when with a crowd, anyhow; your thoughts were bound to be distracted in a measure."

Suddenly, when crossing an old orchard, there was a rush in the direction of a man who had found something, a small, dark, forbidding-looking something, which invited investigation. "A Polyporous!" ejaculated one student. "A hydum! pronounced another, and somebody else pronounced another name, which, although it was Latin, was Greek to some of the party. "Taste it and see," was urged, and two critical divided this delicate task, breaking off a very small morsel of the unknown specimen. "If it is elible, I don't believe it would ever be of good flavor," was the verdict of one taster, and the other suggested that it was probably stale; had been up a long time.

There were many rushes after this; several excellent specimens were found and luck seemed to set in for some of the party, among whom there

There were many rushes after this; several ex-cellent specimens were found and luck seemed to set in for some of the party, among whom there was a good deal of conferring about varieties and names, and speculations as to the particular families to which the edibles and non-edibles might belong. There was also discussion as to the best places for buying mushrooms and the most approved methods of cooking them. Miss Bedford, the possessor of many secrets of cu-linary art, was always appeared to in these mat-ters, and could be safely relied on for knowing the nicest receipt for the various kinds. From time to time those members who failed to find specimens culled the wild flowers that looked so tempting and even dug up ferns, root

and all, and gathered great bouquets of wild azaieas and gleaming dogwood.

"That is contrary to every principle of field lore," remonstrated a member; "to come out to hunt one thing and go home laden with another is out of all character." But the flower pickers pleaded that it was only just this once and because the mushrooms were not yet really in season that they broke rules.

"Everything that I or anybody has found is of the Agarle family," said a dilitent student, who carried a good sized tin box of specimens in one hand, and a book entitled "Mushrooms; What to Ear and What to Avold," in the other. "And no single Amanita has been found," she continued, "but, that is a good thing, only I believe some Amanitas are not poisonous."

"I would be averas to experimenting with the doubtful ones," some one rejoined, "Dr. Jelliffe advises great caution and spoke only the other day of a man who gathered mushrooms while out on a bicycle ride, had them cooked for his family, and the result was that every one died who had eaten of them."

"That may be," it was argued, "but for all that it was a baleful Amanita that first led me to take an interest in this study. I came across one up in the Catskills one day, and was struck by its unusual size and brilliant coloring. I set to work to read up to find out about it, and from that I became further interested."

The Mycological Club, it will be remembered, was organized in February last by Miss Cornelia C. Bedford, who was prompted to start the movement in New York because of the interest in such a society in Hoston. Miss Bedford began experiments with the home culture of mushrooms two years ago, and her purpose is to create interest in the edible and endenvor to make the public at large aware of its nutritious qualities, besides demonstrating how many thousands of pounds of a good, eatable commodity are wasted in the country daily because of ignorance in regard to the various species and properties. The club, which began with only seven persons, now numbers over eighty, and azaleas and gleaming dogwood.
"That is contrary to every principle of field

the American Druggist.

Court Calendars This Day.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Recers, Supreme Court—Appellate Term—Motion, ceals from judgment of City Court—Nos. 1 to 11, itusive. Appeals from District Court—Nos. 1 to SNMS, 2005, WSMI, 1175, NIOC, W914, 2035, WFI, 2557, NEWS, 9014, 9058, W849, Sai4a, 2346, 2848, 1166, 2244, 2128, 2226, 2357, 2508, 2510, 2017, 2510, 2021, 2522, 2628, 4478, Parily—Clear Ethors causes—Ncs. 5019, 5210, 6398, 5440, 5408, 6411, 4498, 4899, 9288, 4698, 5025, 5316, 5317, 4938, 4632, 4631, 5211, 8397, 0150, 5388, 5335, 5395, 5808, 5456, 5447, 5450, 5421, 5522, 5337, 5214, 5418.

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PLOT TO IMPOUND TOPSY.

Neighborly Hint to Gen. O'Beirne About the Noise His Poodle Makes, Topsy is a poodle with silky hair, aristocratic tastes, and considerable arrogance of manner

Gen. James R. O'Beirne takes especial delight in Topsy, but the neighbors don't. They say that Topsy owns the sidewalk, the steps, and the General's house. In fine weather Topsy parades in front of the house, which is at 357 West 117th street, wearing a red ribbon and a bell, and, especially at night, disputes possession of the sidewalk with all comers, barks like a fury, and chases sleep away from the block. The General says Topsy is innocent, and that a dog is worthless which is not heard from occasionally. He has had Topsy eight years and he proposes to keep her.

One day last week the dog catchers made an appearance on the block, and an indisputably in accent dog, whose greatest accomplishment was keeping quiet when other dogs barked, was taken off to the pound. Gen. O'Beirne's neigh bors sighed and wondered why the good suffered while the wicked flourished like a green bay

on the block again, and people held their breath. Topsy had just cuddled up on the mat outside Gen. O'Beirne's door, and was looking about with her usual satisfied air of superiority. with her usual satisfied air of superiority. Those of the neighbors who were fortunate enough to be within range, had their faces glued to the window panes. Topsy on the General's rug, now and then setting up a whine to be taken in at the door. When the dog catchers got in front of the General's house they stopped suddenly and held a whispered conversation. Topsy seemed to scent danger and gave vent to one of her musical howls. This evidently decided the question. One of the men moved up cautiously and, after scanning the windows of the house, made a rush at Topsy. There was no license tag on her neck; only the red ribbon with the silver heel. In vain she barked and whined. They bore her triumphantly down the steps, and off went the wagon with her.

The loss of Topsy was not discovered until late in the afternoon, when Gen. O'Heirne came home and inquired for her. They hunted high and low about the house. Nobody had seen her. Finally some one suggested the pound.

and low about the house. Notody had seen her. Finally some one suggested the pound.

At 102d street and North River Topsy was found there all right. Somebody—Gen. O Beirne would like to know who—had made discriminations in his favor. She was not in the noisy ward, but was imprisoned in a neat little basket which was labelled "O Beirne." Two dollars released her, and she appeared on parade in front of the house early yesterday morning as if nothing had happened.

SPECIAL SESSION AT TRENTON. to Action Likely Except That for Which the TRENTON, N. J., May 23.-The special session of the Legislature on Tuesday will, it is be-

lieved, transact no other business except to pass bill providing for the submission to popular vote of the three constitutional amendments in September. A canvass has been made of the Senators and members, and the sentiment is almost unanimous in favor of this policy. The few who dissent want action taken on the Voorments, both of which were defeated at the reg-

ular session, and some favor correction of bills that failed to become laws because of errors in engrossing them.

Senator Voorhees is unwilling to press his judiciary amendment for reconsideration, and the movement is receiving the attention of lawyers in the northern part of the State, who are unwilling to wait the five years that will be necessary after voting on the three amendments adopted. Friends of the amendment say the Voorhees amendment was defeated in the hope of postponing all action on patching up the Con-

adopted. Friends of the amendment say the Voorhees amendment was defeated in the hope of postponing all action on patching up the Constitution until an agreement could be reached by the lawyers, and hope of that having failed it will be better to pass the Voorhees scheme, which was adopted last year.

The Republican leaders would like the biennial sessions amendment adopted also, but there is a strong public sentiment against this. It will cost over \$100,000 to hold the special election, and some of the leaders think the three amendments already adopted are not of sufficient importance to warrant sogreat an expense; therefore, they would like to have the other two put through at the same time if possible. There are doubts whether the two rejected amendments can be constitutionally passed at a special session, and this point will be discussed at a caucus of the Senators and members to-morrow night or Tuesday morning.

Gov. Griggs is unwilling that any other business shall be transacted beyond correcting the error for which the session is called, but there is nothing to prevent the Legislature from going into other matters if it so decides. He thinks the session will last but a few hours, and the other leaders agree that there is little chance of action on any other subject, except, possibly, the two other amendments mentioned.

The session will begin at noon on Tuesday.

\$300,000 POLICE STATION. Charles Street Force to Move Into Fine Quar-

ters Next Month.

The new Charles street police station, said to be the finest in the State, will be ready for occupancy in two weeks. Exclusive of the site, the building cost about \$300,000. It is between Greenwich and Washington streets, and occu-ples three city lots. The first of the four stories is of gray sandstone, with granite portice, the other three being of light-colored brick. The interior is finished in hardwood, with iron stair-ways and double flooring for each story. The first floor is taken up by the main room, the Captain's office, a detective bureau, a sitting room for the policemen, 30x40 feet, and the matron's quarters. The main room is about twice the size of that of the ordinary station house, with an immensely high ceiling and a huge pillar each side of the Sergeant's deak.

The sleeping rooms begin with the second floor. There are private apartments for the district Inspector, for the Captain, and for the Sergeants. The third and fourth floors are divided off into rooms for the roundsmen and the detectives, with sleeping accommodations for 134 men. The rooms are finished in hardwood, provided with lockers, and well ventilated by the electric fan in the basement, where there is also a gymnasium, 50x30 feet, and a drying room for use on rainy days.

At the rear and separated from the main building by a glass-covered passageway is the prison pen, containing thirty-two cells. Adjoining the station house and fronting on Charles street is a wing to be used as a patrol stable. Prisoners, instead of being taken out of the wagon and into the station house up the front steps, will be taken with the wagon into the patrol house, whence a stairway leads up into the main room.

Another station house, modelled after this, is to be built in Broome street for the Twelfth precinct. for the policemen, 30x40 feet, and the matron's

Passenger Maloof's Jewelry Seized.

Najeb S. Maloof, an importer of oriental goods at 78 Washington street, arrived yesterday on the French line steamship La Gascogne with four packages of jewelry, a bird cage, and a lot of hair dye, all of which are dutiable. The jew-elry was seized, and Maloof was permitted to go with the hair dye and the bird care after he had paid the duty on them. \$50. The duty on the diamonds will not be known until they are ap-praised.

Killed Accidentally by Gas.

Louisa Pienthin, 18 years old, a servant in the family of Jacob Bruggemann of 55 East Twen-tieth street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, the result of gas asphyxiation. Both the gas burners were turned on full. It is sup-posed, however, that her death was due to acci-dent, as the girl had been in this country only a few weeks and did not understand the use of gas.

GAYNOR TALKS ON REFORM

MEN WHO HAVE A GENIUS FOR GOVERNMENT PASSED OVER.

me Man Who, No Matter How Old He Is, Has Never Done Any Public Service Picked

Up-The Patronage Conferred by the Char-ter Likely to Bestroy the Coming Major. Justice William J. Gaynor delivered a lecture efore the Brooklyn Philosophical Association yesterday on "What of the People and Government of Greater New York!" Incidentally he touched up New York's reform government.

He did this indirectly and guardedly, but the reference was obvious. After speaking of reform movements in general, he said: "You have seen hereabouts efforts for reform. instituted by honest and earnest men, fall inte the hands of those who have never had any regard for reform or anything else except the main chance. Such people coming to the head of re-form movements are full of protestations. They say they want nothing for themselves, but seek only the election of a man who will be above trading in offices for political purposes. When candidate out of the obscurity in which he has dwelt, and we are called upon

to vote for a man of whom we know nothing. All this is done in the name of reform. You need go only to a city not far away for an instance of this sort of thing. They pass over the men who have studied the principles of government and have a genius for government, for some man who, no matter how old he is when they pick him up, has never done any service of a public nature, has never so much as appeared before a committee of the Common Council to protest against a piece of waste or

appeared before a committee of the Common Council to protest against a piece of waste or corruption. Such things bring reform in to dis repute and discourage honest reformers."

Justice Gaynor discussed the plan of single-headed commissions, and said it was a question whether the concentration of governmental power in our cities was as good as the widening out and diffusion of power in England.

"It all depends upon the man," he said, "If you get the wrong man in a centralized government, it's the worst government you can have. One advantage of the system of councils and the distribution of power is that we at least know what's going on. How much does any of you know, for instance, of the Department of City Works? It has a single head, who can shut himself up and transact its business almost privately. If there were a board of five, they would get into a quarrel at least once a week and we would find out what was going on.

"In these two great clites we have had antagonistic races. Looking to the past, we must see feel conscious that many of those who came to us were of strata that did not amalgamate with our institutions or our Angle-Saxon stock. One influence that has been at work unifying this mass is our common school system. It has practically unified us now, and it seems to me that as a result we are on the eve of botter government for cities. The results of recent elections here and in New York have been que to those lately come from the common schools. The politicians have almost falled heretofore to note their coming. In that respect we appreaching a new ere. Hereafter the politicians will have to match themselves with the new voter. The politician will have to come out of the common schools himself. Fifteen years, which will bring out from the schools the generation now in them, will solve the problem of goal government. If sol, we must acknowledge that democratic government and universal suffrage are failures.

"There is no reason why in the future the government of the city of New York should not se

growing in both these cities. If the government be base and low and corrupt. State and national issues who put it into office and uphold it are base and low and corrupt. State and national issues should be left out of local elections. What is most needed in those going into office is the highest sense that they are going in as trusteed for the public and as nothing else.

"The movement for municipal control of public franchises has made great progress in a short time. Until recently a man who argued in favor of it was called a Socialist or an Anarchist by people who know very little of the meaning of either. It has made such progress that if it were submitted to vote in these cities it would be approved by a great majority. All the opposition comes from isnorance of what has been done in other parts of the world. Let not people whe have capital think this is a stroke at capital. Nowhere in the world is capital so carefully safeguarded as here. The city of New York, from the early Dutch settlement till now, has always leased its ferry franchises for terms of five or ten years. The capitalist is protected, for if another bidder gets the franchise at the end of the term he must buy the other capitalist's plant at a fair valuation. In Europe the same practice has been extended to street railways. Yet there are people here who say that the plan is an innovation and an experiment. Under the leasing system the city has the power to fix in the terms of the lease the price of gas or electricity or car fare. Two-cent fares would give a large return on the morey actually invested in our street railways. What have the public officials and the candidates for public office to say on these matters! The oracles are dumb. Heretofore the practice has been for men to get into office by saying nothing, writing nothing, doing nothing, knowing nothing. That era is nearly ended in this country, and in Europe a man must be a student of sovernment not afraid to express his views in orders age and honest he may be, he will be a sacrific

WEST SIDE CLUB RAIDED. The Eight Members Nabbed Fined \$3 Each for

Being Noisy. Policemen Farrell and Walsh of the West Forty-seventh street station raided the Lexington Benevolent Club of 413 West Forty-second street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrested James Duane, the manager, who lives at 575 Tenth avenue, and eight men who were in In the Yorkville Police Court Policeman Farrell said the members of the club were a source of great annoyance to the neighbors by their loud singing and shouting at all times of the night. Duane said the club members spent most of their time in playing billiards and pool. pool.
All the prisoners were fined \$3 for disorderly conduct, and Duane was fined an additional so for breaking the Sunday law in allowing pool playing.

BANKING A WORK OF NECESSITY Cashier Held for Trial for Doing Business in Spite of the Pics.

Felice Sanito, cashier of the Italian banking house of G. Lordi at 62 Mulberry street, was charged with violating the Sunday law by doing business when arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterlay.

Lordi, who was in court, told Magistrate Kudslich that keeping the bank open on Sunday was a work of necessity, as nearly all of its patrons received their wages on Saturday and deposited their money on Sunday. Magistrate Kudlien and the same argument could be applied to FD cery stores, and held Sanito in \$50 ball for trial.

CARPET T. M. STEWART 326 7th Ave., CLEANSING PRIABILITY 1883.